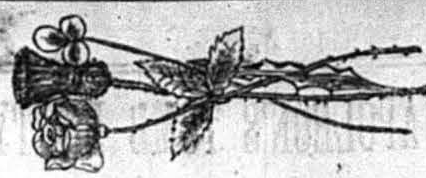




THE COLONIST.



Vol. II. Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum ST. JOHN'S, N. F., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1887. Single Copies—One Cent. No. 252.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Tupper Elected by Large Majority.

THE ANARCHISTS ATTEMPT TO SCARE.

An Assurance of no Bulgarian War.

The Emperor William is Ill.

HALIFAX, N.S., Nov. 10.

Tupper elected for Cumberland with a majority of over fifteen hundred.

Anarchists attempted to scare Chicago with dynamite bombs yesterday. Petitions with eleven miles of names have been presented to the Governor, praying to spare anarchists.

Count Rallosky says: Russia assures Austria that no Bulgarian war will take place; the close union of Germany, Austria and Italy secures peace, and England will probably support triple alliance.

Emperor William is ill and all members of the family have been summoned to attend.

Prince Imperial's condition excites alarm.

Special to the Colonist.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

All Business Disposed of.

HARBOR GRACE, today.

Judge and bar leave for St. John's today, all the business for the term being disposed of. Three planters named Shannahan, were sentenced yesterday to various terms of imprisonment of some months for making away with voyage at Labrador.

CAPE RACE DESPATCH.

CAPE RACE, today.

Wind N.W., strong; weather showery. The schooner *Bella Rossa* passed inward at 2 p.m.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction Water Co. stock, W H Mare, S n & Co Raisins for sale, Shea & Co Produce for sale, R O'Dwyer A smart girl wanted, ap this office Raisins, teas, etc, A P Jordan

AUCTION SALES.

Water Company Stock.

On (TUESDAY) next, at 1 o'clock, in the Commercial Sale Room.

70 Shares in the St. John's Water Co.

(Belonging to an Estate.)

W. H. MARE, SON & CO., Brokers.

nov10,4t,f,s,m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE BY

SHEA & CO

200 bxs Layer Raisins

Will be sold cheap, ex ship.

nov10,2f,fp

FOR SALE.

AT THE WHARF OF

R. O'DWYER,

A choice cargo P. E. Island Produce, consisting of:

800 bushels Oats, 700 bushels Potatoes, 130 bushels Turnips, 20 barrels Parsnips, 15 barrels Carrots, 10 barrels Beets, 10 barrels Choice Beddeck Oysters.

Ex schooner *Maggie Blanch*, from Orwell, P.E.I.

nov10,fp,tf

FOR SALE.

THAT VERY VALUABLE

FREEHOLD PROPERTY

[on which "Lilac" Cottage at present stands.]

Situate on the Rennie's Mill Road, opposite the residence of ALEX. MARSHALL, Esq. There is a frontage of about 110 feet, and the site is one of the best in the city. For particulars apply to

JOHN T. GILLARD.

oct11,1mf,2w

Wanted Immediately.

A SMART YOUNG GIRL FOR Plain Housework; an outport girl preferred; one accustomed to children. Apply at the COLONIST office.

nov10

New Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

[At his Stores, No. 178 and 180 Water Street, per ss Caspian from Liverpool.]

A Fine Assortment Raisins--New Fruit

ALSO, CURRANTS.

And a large and well-selected Stock of SOAPS in every variety—from 4s. 6d. box up

A Fine and Select lot Hams. A few bris Very Fine Loins.

Also, Joles (small), very nice; Plate and Mess Beef (Chicago), the best and choicest brands. Flour, No 1 Superfine and Superior Extra—selling very cheap. Our Teas are considered the best flavor ever yet offered to the public for the price, varying from 1/3 to 2/6 a lb. by the chest; and the demand for them is increasing every day. Our Butter (Canadian choice dairy) is really a superior article.

Outport orders solicited, which will receive their best attention. Ships' stores supplied at once. Prices of above stock moderate, and a small profit on goods by wholesale.

nov10

A. P. JORDAN.

Choice New Creamery Butter

JUST RECEIVED BY

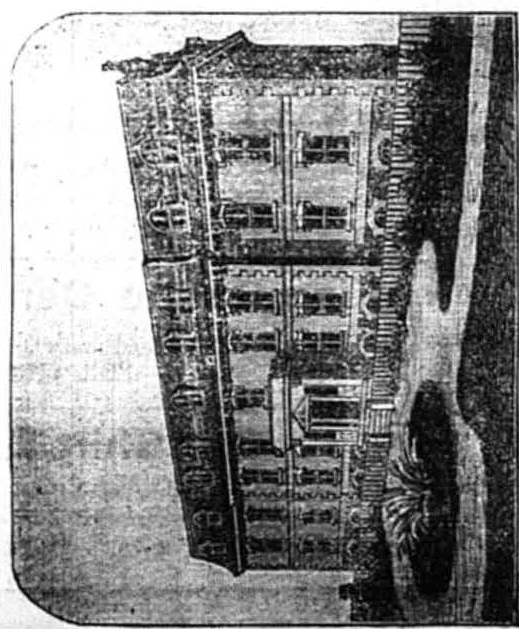
JOHN A. EDENS,

50 Tubs New Creamery Butter--finest quality. #1

BEST IN THE MARKET. INSPECTION INVITED.

Also, 100 Tubs Choice Nova Scotia Butter.

nov8,fp,tf



Under the distinguished patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Power.

BELVIDERE ORPHANS' BAZAAR.

OPEN TO-DAY.

In the Star of the Sea Hall.

ADMISSION --- 10 CENTS.

Prof. Bennett's band will attend at opening. Admission—20 cents (4 days); Adults 10 cts. all other days; Children, 5 cents.

Contributions of work or money will be gratefully received by the Sisters of the Convent and the Ladies in charge of the tables. nov7

A Great Centralizing Sale.

J., J. & L. FURLONG'S,

UPPER SHOP: SIGN OF THE RAILWAY.

EVERYTHING must be CLEARED OUT

THIS IS A GENUINE CLEARANCE SALE

to make room for other class of merchandize.

All goods marked plain figures at cost price and for cash only.

Accounts served at our Lower Shop—3 Arcade Buildings, 3.

sep17,fp

Prospectus! NOTICE of REMOVAL.

NEW BOOK:

Ecclesiastical History of Newfoundland.

BY REV. M. E. HOWLEY, D.D., P.A.

[Now in the hands of the printers—to be published about Christmas, 1887.]

THIS WORK, THO' MAINLY A HISTORY of the rise and progress of the Catholic Church in Newfoundland, contains besides many interesting and hitherto unpublished documents, maps and engravings, illustrative of our general history and the early history of America.

The Ecclesiastical part contains an extensive compilation from an unpublished manuscript by the late Right Rev. Dr. MULLOCK, as also autograph letters from the Catholic Bishops—Drs. O'DONNELL, LAMBERT, SCALLAN, &c.; documents from the Archives of Quebec, Propaganda. A short sketch of the lives of all our Old Priests, with anecdotes of their missionary labors, &c. The rise and progress of our Educational Institutions, Industrial and Benevolent societies, &c. The book will be published by subscription, at \$2.50, in cloth binding.

Orders for the work will be received at the COLONIST Office; and will be forwarded by mail, postage prepaid, upon receipt of subscription price. Persons desirous of obtaining local agencies will receive full particulars upon application to

P. R. BOWERS,

COLONIST Office, St. John's, N.F.

sep7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Colonist Xmas Number for 1887.

THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, encouraged by the success which attended the DAILY COLONIST CHRISTMAS NUMBER last year, feel warranted in issuing a similar publication for 1887, which they will endeavour to make even still more worthy of the public favor.

The next CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the DAILY COLONIST will contain twenty-eight pages, printed from new type, on the finest rose-tinted book paper, and will be profusely illustrated with engravings of prominent citizens, public edifices, local sketches, and other works of art, which, together with literary contributions of talented writers, will, it is hoped, inspire faith in our country, at home, and command respect for it abroad.

Though the time for competition last year was brief, yet the prizes then offered were, at least, a beginning in the way of doing something to encourage local talent; and the result was even more satisfactory than the most sanguine could have anticipated. With the expectation that our young men and women will again try their skill in describing the scenes, customs, or memorable events of their country in prose or verse, we will offer, this year, a prize of \$20.00 for the best poem, and \$20.00 for the best story.

Rates of advertising will be placed at a reasonable figure; and the publication will be sold at 10 cents per copy, with special rates to agents.

For further particulars, rates of advertising, etc., address—P. R. BOWERS, Colonist office, St. John's, N.F.

The following rules will be observed in relation to the prizes above mentioned:—

1—MS. for the prize story must not exceed 2,000 words, nor for the poem 50 lines; and must be plainly written on one side of the paper only. When sent by mail, it must be fully pre-paid. We will reserve the right of publishing any of the contributions sent in, should their literary merit warrant us in doing so. Any person desiring MS. returned, must enclose stamps to pre-pay postage.

2—Contributions for either prize will not be admitted for competition unless received at the COLONIST office, addressed to the editor, not later than 19th of November; nor unless signed by the non-de-plume only of the writer.

3—Each MS. must be accompanied by an envelope containing the real name of the writer, and marked on the outside—"For prize competition," which will not be opened until after the prizes shall have been awarded.

4—Three of the poems and three of the stories sent in will be published, and the decision as to which of them is the best will be left to a majority of the purchasers of the COLONIST CHRISTMAS NUMBER. Each purchaser will receive for every copy purchased, a blank form, and on the forms being filled in and returned to this office, at New Year's, the result will be made known, and the prizes awarded accordingly. nov7



Public Notice.

WHEREAS THE NUMBERS UPON Houses within the limits of the Town of St. John's, put there according to the provisions of the Acts of the General Water Company, have, in certain cases, been defaced, attention is called to the following provisions of the Act 50th Vic., Cap. XVI., Section 24:

"For greater facility in the imposition and collection of the rates and assessments, aforesaid, and in the transaction of the affairs of the said Company, it shall be lawful for the said directors to Number and Mark the Houses and Buildings within the limits of the Town, and everyone convicted of altering or defacing any such Numbers, without lawful authority, shall be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding One Week, or to a fine not exceeding Five Dollars, to be recovered in a summary manner before a Stipendiary Justice, and levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods."

And all parties concerned are hereby notified that if within Fifteen days from this Notice, the said Numbers are not restored, the penalty provided by the said Act will be rigidly enforced.

By order,

THEO. CLIFT,

oct21,1m. Secretary General Water Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARCADE Hardware Store.

Cut, Wrought, Galvanized & Dory

NAILS.

Powder, Shot, Caps, Muskets.

GLASS, PUTTY, SASHES.

Bedsteads -- all sizes.

PAINTS AND BRUSHES.

Also, a full assortment of Hardware.

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

—AT—

M. MONROE'S

339 Water Street, 339.

nov4,fp,tf

Coal! - Coal!

—Now landing, at the wharf of—

JOHN WOODS & SON,

ex brigt "Morna."

420 Tons GLACE BAY COAL.

BRIGHT AND ROUND.

Sent home cheap while discharging.

nov9,3ifo

Water Rates.

Revision of Special Appraisement and the Appraisement of Vacant Lands.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY Given in accordance with the provisions of the Act 50th Vic., cap. 16, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the General Water Company," the Books of Appraisement of Vacant Lands, and also of Special Appraisements, made since the last triennial valuation, were on this day deposited with the undersigned at the Court-house, in St. John's, where they will remain open for the inspection of all interested therein, from the 10th day of October, instant, until the 10th day of November next, from 10 a. m. to 2 p.m. on each day (Sunday excepted). The revision of the said Rates, in accordance with the said Act, will commence on the Eleventh Day of November, at the same place, during the same hours, for the period of one month, before the Court of Quarter Sessions for the said district.

R. R. W. LILLY.

Clerk of the Peace Central District.

Court-house, St. John's, October 18, 1887.



Government Notice

THE AUTOMATIC Whistling Buoy, moored off POWLES' HEAD, Trepassy, has been brought into that Harbour, and will not be replaced this season. By order,

W. R. STIRLING,

Board Works Office, 18th Oct., 1887. pro Sec.

JUST RECEIVED.

—AND FOR SALE—

Paper & Paper Bags,

SUITABLE FOR RETAILERS.

The Cheapest ever Imported.

GEO. E. BEARNS,

Water-street, near Jobs

EDWIN McLEOD

Commission Merchant.

DEMERARA.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.

Special attention paid to the purchase of W. I. Produce and Sales of Fish. sep25,1y,fp

Hay and Turnips.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale 20 tons of Hay and 200 brls. of Turnips (Sweets and Aberdeens) mixed, suitable for cattle feed, at 2s. 6d. per barrel, for immediate delivery. oct28,8w,1lw. JOHN WILLS.

Select Story.

Wedded and Doomed!

By author of "Set in Diamonds."

CHAPTER LI—(Continued.)

He might, after the luncheon, call at anytime and be announced without giving her the least chance of evading him; he might see her in the church and recognize her at one glance; he might meet her on any day, at any hour, when she was out driving, riding, or walking. Besides, if the hand of Heaven had brought him there, the work would be finished; it would never be left half done. If Heaven had really brought him there, when she believed the world lay between them, why then of what use her efforts. Still the courage of the Estmeres did not fail her; she would make an effort, she would avert her fate if she could. It was a courage worthy of a better cause.

She made an exquisite toilet that morning, she wanted to look her best not that her husband's love would depend on her looks, but she knew the influence of beauty on the heart of a man.

She wore a dress of pale blue muslin, elaborately trimmed with white lace, with a spray of white lilac in her throat. She looked beautiful enough, but there was a shadow in her eyes, and a line round her mouth, never seen there before, which told their own story.

It was all sunshine and brightness—a gleaming vista of green and gold—when lady Chandos joined her husband on the Queen's Walk. He had gone there as usual to smoke his cigar. She did not come down to breakfast, but joined him later on.

When he saw the sheen of the golden hair and the gleam of the blue dress, he came hurriedly forward to meet her.

"I am so pleased to see you looking so bright, Una, this morning," cried Lord Chandos. "I was very late last night. It was the finest game I ever saw played. I hope I did not disturb you."

No, not at all," she replied, thinking how differently his evening and hers had been spent. "Ray," she said, laying her hand on his arm, "I want to talk to you, dear."

"And I want to listen," he replied. "I have not been very well lately," she said, "and I am the last person in the world to bear ill-health. I have taken a fancy, and with me you know, fancies are omnipotent."

"I know they are," he replied with a laugh. "I have a fancy," she continued, "that Herne Manor does not suit me."

"Not suit you, darling?" he cried. "Why?"

"I do not feel well; I suffer from a languor and lassitude that I never felt before."

"But Herne Manor is considered such a healthy place, and Ryestone is said to have the most bracing air in England."

"Still," she said, gently, "it may not suit me?"

"But, Una, it has done you good all these years."

"But not now," she persisted. "I know you love the Manor better than any other place; but if you thought I should be better in any other place, for my sake you would go there?"

"For your sake Una, I would do anything on earth," he said.

"I have been thinking," she said, "how much I should like to spend the summer at Glenarloch."

"In Scotland?" he cried. "Oh, the fair caprice of a fair woman! In Scotland, Una?"

"Yes, I should like it so much," she said. "With you and the children, it would be like new life to me."

"Then you shall go, Una," he said; and once more the color of the sunshine changed for her.

CHAPTER LII.

For some few hours Lady Chandos was much relieved; she saw a glimpse more than anything else which made her realize how black and bitter had been her despair. If ever she could get free from him—if she could but escape from him—if Heaven would but take pity upon her, and let her escape

the horrible penalties of her sin, how grateful, how thankful she would be, what good she would do. "For," she said to herself, as she buried her face in her hands, "I was so young—dear Heaven, so young—and I did not think; and when I knew what I had done, when I realized it, I dared not tell." That was the keystone to the position—she had not dared to tell! The fair beauty had a fair and poetical soul, but not a strong one; her nature was weak—she loved admiration. It was because the flattery of Raoul L' Estrange had been so pleasant to her that she had allowed herself to be tempted so far astray. As a tired man lays down his burden while he rests for a few minutes on the green grass, so she rested now on the wayside of life; her burden seemed for a time removed. If she could but go from the Manor—away where there was no chance of recognition—then he might leave the country, or a thousand things might happen. She would trust to chance—to Providence.

If Heaven would but save her! She was a good wife, a good mother, a good friend, an excellent benefactress, a good daughter; there was no blot in her life but this, and she recognized with a shudder what a terrible blot it was. Still the hope buoyed her—a faint color stole back to her face, a brighter light to her eyes—once more the sound of her laughter and her singing was heard, once more she played with the children.

One evening she was singing—a beautiful June evening, when the air was warm with the breath of the roses. She had found one of the sweetest and saddest of songs, called "A Lament":

"The merry, merry lark was up and singing,
And the hare was out and feeding on the lea,
And the merry, merry bells below were ringing,
When my child's laugh rang through me."

"Now the hare is snared, and dead beside the snow yard,
And the lark beside the dreary winter sea,
And the baby in his cradle in the church yard,
Sleeps soundly till the bell brings me."

"A sad song, Una," said Lord Chandos, who had listened to it attentively. "How you, who are the brightest of women, love sad songs! What are you thinking of that you look so thoughtful?"

"I am trying to understand," she replied, "how hard it must be for a mother to die and leave a child."

"Heaven grant, my darling, that you may not that," he said, and he half wondered how it happened that Una, who was the very soul of capricious and gay fancy, loved sad music so well.

Suddenly she ceased playing and turned to him; the sadness of the music had seized her, and had brought back all her fears.

"Ray," she asked, "have you decided on what day we are to go to Scotland?"

"I have thought about the twenty-fourth," he said.

"And this is only the tenth! Must we wait so long as that?" she asked.

"You seem in a great hurry to leave our beautiful home, Una," said Lord Chandos; and from the sound of his voice she knew that he felt a little hurt. She went up to him, and laid her arms round his neck.

"It is only that I may the sooner grow quite well and strong, Ray," she said.

Then he folded her in his arms and kissed her. He himself had such a passionate love for his grand old home—it seemed to him that health, happiness, love and life were all centered there, he could not understand anyone going away in search of either.

Lord Chandos had prepared a charming surprise for his wife, he knew her great affection for Haidee, and he had written to her, asking her to come and spend some little time with them, and one evening when Lady Chandos was alone in the drawing-room, Haidee came. She was startled when she saw her sister, who looked up pale and scared at her entrance.

"Why, Una, darling," she cried, "are you not glad to see me?"

"Glad! Ah yes, Haidee, you know I am glad."

"Then why do you look so startled, dear? And Una, darling you look as though you had had a long illness. You look changed and—and not happy. Your face is thin, and your eyes are dim; your hands tremble."

"I have not been well lately. I am sure that Herne Manor does not suit me. Ray is going to take me to Scotland, and I shall get quite well there."

(to be continued.)

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Lordship Dr. Macdonald.

THE LADIES OF THE CATHEDRAL Parish, Harbor Grace, intend holding, in the T. A. Hall, on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th December, a XMAS TREE, for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a new Episcopal residence.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the following ladies who form the committee.—Mrs. John Strapp, president; Miss S. Kennedy, vice-president; Mrs. Connell & Mrs. Mary Murphy, treasurers; Mrs. Farrell, Mrs. R. Lahey, Mrs. Colbert, Mrs. Shea, Mrs. McKinnon, Mrs. Whitten, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Thomas Hanrahan, Miss Goff, Miss F. Green, Miss Madge Jones, Miss Mary Hanrahan, Miss Scully.

MAGGIE WICKHAM Secretary.

oct27.

Matches. Matches.

Just Received Per S.S. Iceland from Boston.

MATCHES IN 10 GROSS CASES,

Zinc Washboards in bds. of half dozen each.

JOHN J. O'REILLY.

270 Water-street, 43 & 45 King's Road.

oct26.

GILLETT'S
POWDERED
LYE

99 PER CENT

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds of Soda.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

F. W. GILLETTE, TORONTO.

Teachers; Players; Singers

Should now select and purchase Music Books for their use and pleasure during the ensuing Fall and Winter.

Oliver Ditson & Co. issue Sheet Music in such immense quantities that it is perfectly impossible to advertise it. All new publications are faithfully and intelligibly described in their interesting and valuable Monthly Musical Record. (\$1.00 per year) which every one needs.

Look out for the imprint of Oliver Ditson & Co., on the music you purchase. They do not care to publish anything but the best music, and their name is a guarantee of merit.

Send for Lists, Catalogues and Descriptions of any Music or Music-Book wanted.

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS

Plantation and Jubilee Songs:—Newest and best collection. 30 cts.

Emanuel:—Oratorio by Trowbridge. \$1.00 \$3.00 per doz. New. An American Oratorio

Jehovah's Praise:—Church Music Book. \$1. \$9.00 per doz. Emerson's newest and best.

United Voices:—For Common Schools. 50 cts. \$4.80 per doz. Just out. Charming School Song Collection.

ANY BOOK MAILED FOR RETAIL PRICE.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON.

sept26

Notice to Mariners

The New Fog Horn,

(OFF GALLANTRY)

now located North of Hunter's Island (He aux Chasseurs), at a distance of about 50 yards from the Shore, will play from the 1st of March next, every time FOG AND SNOW will make it necessary.

The Sound will last for Six Seconds, with an interval of One Minute between each blast. February 2nd, 1887.

Minard's Liniment.

CURES—Rheumatism, Diphtheria, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Ear-ache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of Limbs, Contraction of Muscles, Piles, &c.



C. C. RICHARDS & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS.

STILL ANOTHER!

GENTS.—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is my great remedy for all ills; and I have lately used it successfully in curing a case of Bronchitis, and consider you are entitled to great praise for giving to mankind so wonderful a remedy.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Bay of Islands.

Minard's Liniment is for sale everywhere.

PRICE - 25 CENTS.

may18.3m.2iv

THE COLONIST

is Published Daily, by "The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company" Proprietors, at the office of Company, No. 1, Queen's Beach, near the Custom House.

Subscription rates, \$3.00 per annum, strictly in advance. Advertising rates, 50 cents per inch, for first insertion; and 25 cents per inch for each continuation. Special rates for monthly, quarterly, or yearly contracts. To insure insertion on day of publication advertisements must be in not later than 12 o'clock, noon.

Correspondence and other matters relating to the Editorial Department will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

P. R. BOWERS, Editor of the Colonist, St. John's, Nfld.

JOHN SKINNER,

—DEALER IN—

Italian and American Marble & Soapstones.



Designs furnished to order. Note.—Best stock, artistic and substantial work guaranteed. Sample sheet and estimate sent to any address on application.

Cement and Plaster Paris on Retail. See our Show-Room.

TERRA NOVA MARBLE WORKS.

Opposite Star of the Sea Hall, Duckworth Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.

oct26.3w.1ey

Standard Marble Works.

287, New Gower Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.

I invite the public to inspect my large and very excellent stock —OF—

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, MANTELPIECES, &c.

At rates sufficiently reasonable to defy competition. I guarantee solid stock and the best of workmanship. Export orders solicited. Designs cheerfully furnished by letter or otherwise.

ap20.3m.1p.w&c

JAMES MCINTYRE.

The Nfld. Consolidated Foundry Co., Limited.

Beg to acquaint the public that they have now on hand, a variety of

Patterns for Grave and Garden Railings and for Crestings of Houses, &c.

AND WOULD INVITE INSPECTION OF SAME.

All Orders left with us for either of the above will have our immediate attention.

June6

JAMES ANGEL, Manager.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

(INCORPORATED)

[ESTABLISHED A. D., 1809]

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1886:

I.—CAPITAL			
Authorized Capital	£3,000,000		
Subscribed Capital	2,000,000		
Paid-up Capital	500,000		

II.—FIRE FUND.			
Reserve	£544,576	19	11
Premium Reserve	362,188	18	2
Balance of profit and loss ac't.	67,895	12	6

III.—LIFE FUND.			
Accumulated Fund (Life Branch)	£3,274,835	19	1
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch)	473,147	3	2

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1886.			
FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.			
Nett Life Premiums and Interest	£469,075	5	3
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest	124,717	7	1

FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.			
Nett Fire Premiums and Interest	£1,157,073	14	0

	£1,750,866,	7	4

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.

Chief Offices,—EDINBURGH & LONDON.

GEO. SHEA, General Agent for Nfld.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE

Fire Insurance Co

Claims paid since 1862 amount to £3,461,563 stg.

FIRE INSURANCE granted upon almost every description of Property. Claims are met with Promptitude and Liberality. The Rates of Premium for Insurances, and all other information, may be obtained on application to

HARVEY & CO.

may26

Agents, at John's, Newfoundland.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.'y,
OF NEW YORK. — ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets, January 1st, 1887	\$114,181,963
Cash Income for 1886	\$21,137,179
Insurance in force about	\$400,000,000
Policies in force about	130,000

The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest Financial Institution in the World.

No other Company has paid such LARGE DIVIDENDS to its Policy-holders; and no other Company issues so PLAIN and so COMPREHENSIVE A POLICY.

A. S. RENDELL,

Agent at Newfoundland.

Daily Colonist.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1887.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

III.

After seeing and acknowledging the evils of the spoils system of public service, and also the benefits derivable from the merit system, we must consider the mode of operation of the latter, and the manner in which it can be rendered useful and effective.

All the government officers, (with the exception of those now called departmental and those of the judges of the supreme court) should be given as rewards for merits and deserts. Those offices would be clerkships, &c., in the Colonial building, post office, custom house, court-house, gov't. railways (if any), outport magistrates, sub-collectors, reporters, in fact all, from the chief-clerk of the supreme court to the under door-keeper of the house of assembly. There would be several vacancies each year, and the examinations might be made permanent, taking place upon a fixed day, of which, and of the positions open for competition, due and sufficient notice should be given.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

There should be a permanent Civil Service commission to arrange all details in connection with examinations, such as giving notice, collecting dues, inquiring into the character of candidates, and who should annually appoint a board of examiners, whose duty it should be to prepare and examine papers, and determine the merits and positions of competing candidates. The usual precautions, of course, would be taken to prevent the examiners of knowing the names of candidates whose papers they examine. Both examiners and commissioners should be without the control of the executive, or any government influence, so as to be able to carry out their work honestly, without favor, and free from corruption.

EXAMINATIONS.

There are three forms of examination known in those countries which have experienced the benefits of Civil Service reform:—The pass examination, the limited competition and the open competition. The pass examination simply says that none shall receive a government office unless he passes a certain examination, without regard to comparative merit. The government recommends (that is, appoints) the candidate, and he is put through a series of questions and admitted. The pass examination is better than none; but very little, and opens all ways for corruption and fraud. The limited competition allows the government to recommend a certain number of candidates, the best and most competent of whom receive the situations. This is an improvement upon the first form, but why it should appear necessary that only those recommended by the government be allowed to compete it is difficult to see. The open competition is the fairest and most equitable manner of determining the fittest person for a certain position. By this would be declared any person of satisfactorily good character, may, by the payment of a small fee, compete for any office in the Civil Service. Restrictions as to residence in the country might be considered necessary; but this will admit of discussion, for Newfoundlanders, in a fair and open competition, are not afraid of foreigners.

The examinations should be general as to ordinary competency and special as regards technical knowledge for a particular department. Though the open competition is undoubtedly best for original appointments, perhaps a form of limited competition would be more effective in the case of promotions—that is, that competition for promotion should be confined to the clerks of the special department. The reason for this is that there is always some little routine knowledge of a very valuable character, but which could never be reached by any form of examination. In England they have gone through all the phases of the Civil Service examination ending finally with that of open competition, and with the benefit of their experience we can without apprehension attain that eminency of reform at a single bound.

Effort ought soon be made at attempting this useful measure; it should appear on the political manifestos of the candidates at the next general election. We must not always be mossbacks. Fishermen, farmers, tradesmen, laborers, you who have sons receiving education, look out for their interests, see that they have an equal chance of obtaining remunerative situations as those of party sycophants and political sneaks! They cannot be all law-students. Strength of purpose must be shown by the electors before this can be wrung from the government—they will cling to this power until the last; but all measures of reform have only been granted when the first semblance of coercion was made. The government will finally grant it, and soon after, when people begin to directly appreciate the advantage of having work performed by competent hands, the same system will be applied to banks and large commercial institutions—thus rendering it possible for young men of education to obtain employment in the land of their birth. The question of Civil Service Reform is not insignificant and effects more interests than those to whom it pays salaries—it affects the whole policy of the country. Amongst the last words of Lord Dufferin, on leaving Canada, were those: "Never allow the Civil Service to be degraded into an instrument to subvert the ends of any political party."

Arrivals of Sts. Creman and Ontario

SHAFT OF ONE BROKEN—THE OTHER SPRUNG A LEAK.

Two Men Badly Injured.

The iron screw steamer Creman, Capt. J. H. Schwaner, master arrived in this port yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, with a broken shaft. The Creman is of the same line as the steamer Grassbrook, which put in here for repairs and belongs to the Hamburg Steamship Company, and is 1356 tons. She left Antwerp on Oct. 25th for Montreal laden with a general cargo.

On the 4th of November she encountered a severe gale from the North-West; and in a heavy sea, had her shaft broken, lat. 52.30 N., and long., 34 W. Two of the crew were badly injured. One had a leg and the other an arm and leg broken. She has a crew of twenty-eight; and one passenger.

The steamer Ontario, Captain. W. P. Couch, put into port for repairs yesterday morning. She belongs to the Mississippi and Dominion Steamship Company, and is 2,117 tons. She left Quebec for Bristol via Liverpool on the 1st inst. The steamship had been leaky from straining, and was surveyed at Quebec and pronounced sea worthy. She proceeded to Montreal, and was loaded for Bristol. On the 5th she was found to be again leaky, owing to straining from the gale, probably the same as the Creman encountered. The leakage was discovered 300 miles east of Belle Isle. The water increased so fast that some of the fires were put out, and she had to put into this port for repairs.

Arrest of Sir William Blunt.

The London Post speaking of the arrest of Sir William Blunt, says:—The more of this sort of thing the Tory Government does the better for the cause of Irish and British freedom. Englishmen have now brought home to them the great fact that the Irish are really fighting for the preservation of the British constitution against a ministry and a class who have shown themselves prepared to trample on all that Britons have been taught to venerate as the bulwarks of their rights as freemen. The true party of union is that represented by Sir Wilfred Blunt, at Woodford. Already it has united masses in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland under the one flag of national reform, and the contest has spread from Ireland till it extends throughout the three kingdoms. Not Irishmen alone, but every subject of the Empire is now interested.

The Habit of civil Speaking

An exchange asks: Why not always speak well of your neighbor? Many people who speak ill have no malice; they would be filled with remorse if the wrong they do could be brought home to them. But they have no conception of the value of reputation and the power of words. The true wealth of a community is the character of its citizens, and the sum of that princely capital is made up of individual reputations. Whoever smirches one of these, leaves black marks on the whole community; whoever detracts from one of these, weakens the moral power of the whole community. There are men and women in every country town who are not only pests and plague spots, but in reality public enemies. They are Nihilists of the worst sort: they go about blindly injuring, if not actually destroying, that which of all things that man can acquire, is most invaluable. They are as guilty as if they performed all the havoc they work. The strongest man and the truest woman are powerless against the secret approaches of these good souls, who have as keen an eye for possible evil and as versatile a tongue for spreading abroad their surmises as if by some process of evolution they had come up from the beast of prey and added to animal destructiveness human ingenuity and the resources of civilization. Society is altogether too lenient with its evil speakers; it ought to brand them and draw a circle around them. They are far more dangerous than the classes that are avowedly and professionally criminal. Many a man keeps his credit and holds his place who deserves the whip of small cords, and many a woman holds her own in the "best circle" whose judgment of scorn ought not to be deferred for the next world to pronounce. Your neighbour's reputation is as much yours to guard from misconception and preserve from stain as your own. When you help to build it up you serve yourself no less than another. If you do not understand certain things in the house next door rest content with your own ignorance, and do not go from house to house inviting others to share it, or stand on the street corners and wonder why things are as they are. There are probably vulnerable spots in your own armour into which a sharp wound might be easily driven. The code of morals which permits men and women to speak ill of each other is a relic of barbarism; Christianity makes every man his brother's keeper.

An acre of land cleared is worth \$30 a year to a laboring man in this country.

VERY REV. DEAN CLEARY.

Interesting Sketch of a Well-Known Newfoundland Missionary Priest.

(continued.)

The "old priests" followed the tide of emigration to Newfoundland in the days when that colony was as well known, and as much spoken of in Ireland, as America and Australia are today. They came there before and during the famine years, from Waterford, Wexford, Kilkenny and Tipperary, principally. Both the priests and people who immigrated to the colony at that time bore the well-known impress of those districts in their fine personal appearance and bold enterprising character. After wide observation in many lands, the writer can state that nowhere has he seen any who excelled in those respects the "youngsters" (as they were called) who landed in the colony in those early years.

A portion only, and the smaller portion of them had been accustomed to sea-faring life before their arrival in the colony. Yet the peculiar dash and daring of these men rendered them expert and successful in the new and perilous occupation to which they had now to commit their lives and fortunes. The "old priests" entered heartily into the spirit and life of the country and times. They made the unstable sea tributary to the social and enduring monuments of worship. The ice-fields bore their crops, and the "Banks of Newfoundland" yielded their dividends to sustain and adorn religion. Never in any country were the sources more prolific or contributions more generous. Sunday after Sunday the long lists were read from the altar, the muster roll of the brave fishermen who proudly gave a portion of their sea spoils to establish religion in the country. Thus the great cathedral, the convents and all the edifices sacred to faith and charity were built up. The old priests were in every sense equal to their position, and that for them was an honor as great and as hardly earned as ever was won by a Bossuet or a Lacordaire in more æsthetic fields of religious zeal. Their lore, indeed, was mainly that of the account book and ledger; their eloquence the art of pithy appeal or ready reprimand. They were a hardy devoted body of men, of whose exploits by flood and field tales, might be told to rival the chronicles of border chivalry.

It must not, however, be concluded that they were quite unlettered or mentally unendowed. They possessed the clear head and sound sense of a healthy, unimpaired, race; that freshness and vigour of mind that is begotten of simple habits, of wholesome, physical and moral influences, and is, in fact, the fruit of personal and hereditary virtue. As theologians, they possessed the useful practical knowledge that suited the work they had to perform. A large range of culture would have been objectless in their circumstances. Many of them were men of marked natural ability.

But we must not lose sight of "the Dean." In fact, all this is but his introduction, and will serve to spare pencil and colouring in his portrait.

The Very Rev. Dean Cleary, known for over a quarter of a century throughout Newfoundland as simply "the Dean," was known also for more than fifty years as one of the foremost figures in the religious and social world of the colony. He came there from the parish of Bannow, co. Wexford, where he was born in 1796. He labored on the Newfoundland Mission from 1830 to 1881. During this entire period of half a century he never once left the field of his labors on any plea of respite or business. His life is inseparably woven into the history of Newfoundland. He was a leading spirit in the advancement of the country, and a trusty guide to its people throughout the petty political turmoils that rendered it notorious, until its people won for themselves Home Rule in 1855. Calm, moderate, yet strenuous, he never for a moment suffered his priestly dignity or civic honor to become tarnished amid the hot frays from which few escaped unscathed. We will consider him first as a civilizer of the land to which he devoted his life, next as a priest and a pastor.

It is not easy for the "home" priests to understand the various directions the priest's influence had to take in the Newfoundland of past years. Outside the city of St. John's there was scarce a magistrate, lawyer, doctor, commissioner of works, policeman or civil officer of any kind. The priest had by times to assume each and all of those characters, and fulfil their functions. Some of them became eminent in one line, some in another. Father Cleary became famous for road making. He had a better right to the sobriquet of "Colossus of Roads" than another prominent Wexfordman, Hon. Lawrence O'Brien, who bore that title for years in this colony. Strange to say there was great opposition to road making in the colony during the early years of the Dean's life. The "merchants"—the sea-lords, to coin a word—in that country were opposed to it lest their dealers might frequent the city instead of the fishing

*Geography notwithstanding, the name America is applied in Newfoundland as in Ireland to the United States alone.

ground, or be even tempted to turn their thoughts to agriculture; a direction of labor most reprehensible in merchant eyes. One at least of Father Cleary's confrères was opposed to roads on moral grounds. This was Fr. M., a pious, zealous man, whom the bishop, Dr. Mullock, used to style "an Apostolic savage." Fr. M. feared that his innocent people would use the roads for frequent visits to "the city," and become contaminated by what he deemed "its vices." All this time there was no road between St. John's (the capital) and the important settlements where the Dean's parish lay, twenty, or more, miles away. He made the journey over and over again by sea in a frail boat, and oftener by land, for he was the king of pedestrians. On one of these occasions he set out accompanied by two men, in the depth of winter. Blinded and bewildered by a snow storm, they lost the track, spent the whole night on a frozen lake, walking constantly to shake off the fatal sleep, death's harbinger under these circumstances. In the morning one of the three lay cold and stark on his icy bed. "He had a bottle of rum," said the Dean, "and made free use of it during the night." (to be continued.)

Correspondence.

The Editor of this paper is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

How Can the Period of enforced Idleness be Permanently Shortened in Newfoundland?

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—What has the present factory done for St. John's; and again, what has it done for Harbor Grace? Both have supplied us with useless work, for which we have to pay an enormous price. They have also utterly destroyed the shoemaker, whose work will last twice as long for the same money. Your correspondence evidently means that the establishment of factories will give some employment, but not all. Employment is given to a few boys, who will never know how to perform the work of a mechanic. I question if there is a tradesman employed in any of the factories in Newfoundland, outside the owners of such. A mechanic disdains to become a member of an institution which has ruined and driven hundreds of his class to starvation, or from home. Notwithstanding all this, we are told that factories should be established, to give employment. On the contrary, some protection should be given to our tradesmen, in order that they may not be imposed upon by others who have made it a life-long study to put down their fellow-man in every respect. Again, should the fishery fail, some method ought to be taken to prevent our people, old and young, from leaving home. It would not cost much to initiate the young men of the country into the farming business—let the old instruct the young. Those who have pursued the avocation of farming from childhood, should induce young men to take an interest in the farm, in the implements, in the stock; tell them all your plans, your successes, and your failures; give them a short history of your life, how you lived when a boy; praise them when you can, and encourage them how to persevere and continue; talk agriculture rather than politics; speak more of the importance of large crops, of good stock, and of keeping animals comfortable, rather than of hard times, low prices, and high wages. Above all, encourage them to read and study good agricultural books, and in the end you will be rewarded for your trouble. Such instruction will cost no money, and very little time; and, as a consequence, the young people of Newfoundland will know something of farming, should the country be opened up by railway.

A railway across the island, from Avalon Peninsula to Bay St. George, would be the means of inducing numbers to settle down along its route, and take to farming as their means of support. This would keep them at home and always employed, so that idleness on their part would be abolished. If the fishery is to be continued, the credit system must be dispensed with, if the poor man is to live at all, otherwise farming is the only alternative.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would say that to make our people comfortable, to keep them at home, and put a stop to this "enforced idleness," is to protect the mechanic, abolish the credit system, open up the country by railway, give the people farming implements, teach them how to use the same, and encourage home industry in every possible way.

Thanking you for your valuable space, I am, sir, yours, respectfully,
Brigus, Nov. 7th, 1887.

THE MASQUERADE DANCING CARNIVAL.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—As a spectator at the dancing carnival, at the Parade Rink, on Monday evening, I was forcibly reminded of the old adage, "It's a sad heart ne'er rejoices," and verily I felt glad to see the young ladies and gentlemen enjoying themselves on the light fantastic. I also felt, in common with others, a desire to give Bennett's band every eulogy, and wished that

their musical instruments, might, by some supernatural agency, become perpetual.

To give you an idea of the several characters represented, would be beyond my scope; suffice to say, that every class, trade and profession were there. The female characters were really good, notably the Norman peasant girl, Spanish Gypsy, housemaid and Red Riding Hood. The Highland lassie looked real; the fish woman, in her garb of blue and her graceful bearing, would remind you of the old song,—

"She looks so bewitchingly simple,
There's mischief in every dimple."

I will refrain from saying anything in praise of the sterner sex, only that they were dashing fine fellows, full of fun, wit and merriment, and they made the evening happy with their observations, political and otherwise.

Winter is coming, Mr. Bennett, hurry up and give the town another treat similar to that of Monday evening.

We pass the pleasant hour;
Be not given to gloom;
We'll all have room.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for space, I remain,
Yours truly, SPECTATOR.
St. John's, November 9th, 1887.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The bazaar was packed last night.

Fisheries fail often, the land seldom.

"Skinn" is the bazaar's new word for fleeced.

The ironworkers are beginning to work all night.

A survey has been called on the steamer Ontario.

The dry dock has looked quite lively all through the fall.

Bowring's firm has the agency of the steamers Ontario and Creman.

Four or five hundred thousand sheep would lift this country out of ruts of poverty.

If a workingman in Newfoundland wants to become independent he must go in largely for the land.

St. John's is, after all, becoming the real port of call for all disabled ships. The dry dock has done this.

The wheel of fortune was running in the basement of the Star of the Sea hall last night, at the bazaar.

Two lame ducks at present in port. It means more money for the dock, for shipcarpenters and foundry men.

A case of a seizure of a horse, carriage and harness, was the only important business before the magistrates court today.

Every square foot of land that a man clears will, with a little attention, give him and his family a meal of potatoes for ever after.

There are forty thousand sheep in Newfoundland. If the dogs were destroyed ten years ago there would be a half million of them here now.

Two men, badly broken up, were taken to the hospital today, from the steamer Creman. They presented a sad and mutilated appearance as they drove from the Queen's gate.

Our local tradesmen have the business of ships crossing the North Atlantic in their hands. Now that we have the grip on it, we should, by good and substantial work, hold it forever.

The steamer Ontario is aground at Riverhead. The captain beached her. She ran against the pier-head of the dry dock, doing slight damage, and broke in about five feet, and shook the framework up considerably.

The ladies of St. Michael's Orphanage desire, through the COLONIST, to return their grateful thanks to Mr. J. Callahan, of the firm of Callahan & Glass, for a handsome drawing-room cabinet, in ebony and gilt, towards the Orphan's Bazaar.

It is to the credit of the tradesmen that whatever patching was done here held good across the Atlantic. The steamer Ontario was repaired in Gulf of St. Lawrence, surveyed and pronounced seaworthy. When 400 miles east of St. John's she was leaking so badly that the captain decided to abandon the voyage.

MARRIAGES.

BARNES-EVANS.—At Montreal, on October 10th, by the Rev. S. Bond, John, second son of Mr. Andrew Barnes, to Sarah H., second daughter of the late Mr. Robert Evans, both of this city.

DEATHS.

DOYLE.—Yesterday, after a long and painful illness, Mr. James Doyle, aged 88 years, leaves a wife and four children to mourn their sad loss. Funeral on Saturday next, at 2.30 o'clock, from his late residence, Quiddi-vi-road, friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

REID.—On the 9th inst., at 29, King's Bridge Road, Mary, infant daughter of W. B. Reid.

CLEMENTS.—Last evening, after a long illness, William Clements, aged 31 years, native of Torbay, died at his late residence, Stuart Avenue, Military-road; interment at Torbay.